WE WILL SAVE YOU MONEY!

If you will ask us for prices, as we are in a position to offer an unlimited amount of packing house products in straight or mixed cars for prompt shipment. Can furnish any average most desired. Also have to offer the best flour sold in Texas, and will make special inducements to cash buyers. WIRE OR WRITE US FOR PRICES.

FOSTER & FORDTRAN,

Brokers and Commission Merchants,

HEADQUARTERS, - - BRYAN, TEX.

TREMONT OPERA HOUSE

OPENING NIGHT, FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.
OPENING NIGHT, FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.

FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, at 2.30
FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, at 2.30

The Celebrated Actor,

Robert Mantell

And His Own Company.

Friday Night...The Face in the Moonlight
Saturday Matinee.....Monbars

Regular prices. Box sheet now open.

At Beach Hotel Lawn

Week Beginning Sept. 5,

The Wonderful
WM. LUCIFER,
Acrobat and Contortionist.

Miss Louise Underwood,
Acrobatic and Spanish Skirt Dancer.

Prof. Ernest Vincent,
Celebrated Baritone Soloist.

COLD STORAGE.

We have just taken possession of our Cold Storage Warehouse, which is the most complete in the south, with the best and most scientific refrigerating process.

This enables us to keep our BUTTER, CHEESE, EVAPORATED FRUIT and other perishable goods absolutely as FRESH, PURE AND WHOLESOME as turned out of the factory. All these articles come to us in refrigerating cars.

Send us your orders.

Wm. D. Cleveland & Co
HOUSTON.

P. J. Willis & Bro
(INCORPORATED)
WHOLESALE **GROCERS**
COTTON FACTORS AND
COMMISSION **Merchants**
GALVESTON, TEX.

READY FOR THE RUSH.

Muskogee, I. T., Sept. 5.—There is a continued procession moving to the strip. Many boomers have their families and entire belongings. The average outfit indicates people of good circumstances. A colony of 190 to settle in the southeastern part of the strip has been organized here and will start for the promised land within a few days. The complaints about registration rules continue. It is insisted that those unworthy and ineligible to entry are placed on an equality with honest homesteaders in the initiatory of a homestead. Again it is claimed on a careful reading of the proclamation that there is a mooted question whether the 100 feet reserved extends around the entire tract of land to be opened to settlement by this proclamation, or whether the 100 feet extends around the entire Cherokee outlet proper.

TERRIBLY INJURED.

Cameron, I. T., Sept. 5.—James Hughes, working for J. W. Sterling, who lives six miles southwest of here, climbed a tree after a coon on Saturday, lost his balance and fell about thirty feet, sustaining mortal injuries. He is said to be crushed so badly he can not speak, and the ribs on the right side are broken loose from the backbone.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Galveston Daily News.

VOL. LII--NO. 167. GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1893. ESTABLISHED 1842.

Seasonable Goods.

Kraut.
Codfish.
Mackerel.
Pigs Feet.
Spare Ribs.
Buckwheat.
Holland Herrings.

SEND US YOUR LIBERAL ORDERS.

MOORE, McKINNEY & CO.

WASHINGTON, FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—*For eastern Texas: Generally fair, except showers on immediate gulf, southeast winds, high on the gulf.*

WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Galveston, Sept. 5.—The following daily synopsis of the weather is furnished by the official in charge of the United States weather bureau at this place:

The highest pressure continues over the south Atlantic and east gulf states, where the highest is 30.1 inches. There is a well defined low pressure area over the northeastern Rocky mountain slope, with the barometer below 29.7 inches; and there also appears to be a well developed storm in the Gulf of Mexico southeast of Corpus Christi, but it is a considerable distance from the continent; so far the course of the storm is not apparent.

The temperature has fallen over the lake region, east and south Texas, and has risen or changed but slightly over other portions.

Partly cloudy to cloudy weather prevails over the southern portion of the country and it is clear over the northwest.

LOCAL FORECAST.

Local forecast for Texas east of the 100th meridian for twenty-four hours ending at 12 midnight, September 6, 1893:

North Texas: Fair; stationary temperature.
East Texas: Generally fair; stationary temperature.
Central Texas: Fair; stationary temperature.
Southwest Texas: Generally fair; cooler.
Coast district: Showers; stationary temperature.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Galveston, Sept. 5.—The following weather bureau stations report current temperature to-night at 8 o'clock, 75th meridian time, as follows:

Stations.	Temp.	Rainfall.
Abilene	80	.00
Amarillo	82	.00
Atlanta	80	.00
Bismarck	84	.00
Cairo	80	.00
Charlotte	..	..
Chicago	64	.00
Cincinnati	84	.00
Corpus Christi	80	T
Denver	84	.00
Dodge City	82	.00
Davenport	80	.00
Fort Smith	84	.00
El Paso	84	.00
Galveston	76	.26
Jacksonville	78	.00
Kansas City	86	.00
Little Rock	82	.00
Memphis	82	.00
Miles City	86	.00
Montgomery	82	.00
Nashville	86	.00
New Orleans	80	.10
North Platte	80	.00
Omaha	82	.00
Oklahoma City	86	.00
Palestine	74	.00
Pittsburg	78	.00
San Antonio	86	.00
Shreveport	76	.00
St. Vincent	74	.00
St. Louis	80	.00
St. Paul	82	.00
Vicksburg	80	.00

COTTON REGION BULLETIN

For the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m., 75th meridian time, Sept. 5, 1893:

District.	No. of Stations.	Max. Tem.	Min. Tem.	Rainfall.
Atlanta	9	80	62	.00
Augusta	10	88	64	.00
Charleston	6	84	68	T
Galveston	20	90	65	.06
Little Rock	12	92	62	.00
Memphis	14	92	66	.00
Mobile	10	92	62	T
Montgomery	6	92	64	.00
New Orleans	10	90	66	.02
Savannah	13	90	66	.00
Vicksburg	5	90	66	.00
Wilmington	10	82	60	.00
Means		88.8	63.4	T

TEXAS COTTON REGION BULLETIN

For the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m., 75th meridian time, September 5:

Galveston District.	Max. Tem.	Min. Tem.	Rainfall.
Galveston	91	73	.97
Abilene	90	70	.00
Belton	90	63	.00
Brenham	92	66	.02
Corsicana	92	62	.00
Columbia	88	70	.08
Cuero	94	70	.00
Dallas	94	60	.00
Hearne	90	68	.00
Houston	78	66	.05
Huntsville	90	64	.00
Longview	94	66	.00
Luling	92	66	.00
Orange	90	68	.10
Palestine	90	62	.00
San Antonio	94	62	.00
Sherman	94	68	.00
Tyler	92	62	.00
Waco	94	64	.00
Weatherford	94	70	.00
Means	89.2	65.0	.061

A COLLISION.

Freight and Passenger Trains Meet—Several Injured.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 5.—An official dispatch states that at 4.47 this morning freight train No. 57 met the first section of passenger train No. 10, eastbound, on the Big Four, at a curve near Batesville, Ind. The freight engine was wrecked and four coaches of the passenger train were injured. Two brakemen, two engineers and Postal Clerks Wetzler and Crain were injured, but all the injured will recover. No passengers were hurt. The delayed train reached Cincinnati at 1 p. m.

SILVER MEN HAPPY

A Vote That Was Construed as Favorable.

LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

President Cleveland Not Averse to the Repeal of the Tax on State Banks.

SPEECH OF SENATOR STEWART.

Jones of Nevada Tells How the Sherman Silver Purchase Law Was Passed.

Washington, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Senator Stewart took the floor to-day in opposition to the repeal of the Sherman law, and he is considered one of the longest talkers among the silver men. It has been thought he would be reserved for the time that is coming when long talkers will be sadly needed on the silver side. He went into his work to-day with more than his usual care, as he had his speech written. As an illustration of his care in getting his speech properly before the country, he positively declined any suggestions from Senator Hoar, stating to that gentleman, when he injected a remark, that he (Stewart) did not want any trash in his speech, and Hoar could make his own speech in his own time. He (Stewart) objected to interruption.

After he had progressed a while he found only a half dozen senators in the chamber, and they were writing or reading. He objected to this at once, and forced a call for his brethren, who came in, but not in a pleasant way. He held on from 1 till about 4 o'clock, when Morgan of Alabama asked if he would yield to him so that he could move to go into executive session. Stewart was pretty badly fagged out, and was glad of an opportunity to rest. There was some objection to going into executive session and an aye and nay vote was called for. It resulted in thirty-five ayes and twenty-eight nays. All the silver men voted aye and some of the anti-silver men voted the same way.

Very soon after the body went into executive session it adjourned. At once there arose a buzz as to the significance of the vote. The friends of silver contended that it meant that their side was much stronger in the senate than they had been led to believe, and they are much helped up by it. Some of them even go so far as to say they believe the Voorhees bill will be defeated. The News' correspondent asked a half dozen senators, both silver and anti-silver men, as to the significance of the vote, and each one of them said no significance could be attached to it. Among them were Gorman, Voorhees, Coke, Berry and Ransom. Their interpretation of the action of the senate was that as Stewart had not finished his speech and it was late in the day, the body followed its customary rule and adjourned to give him a breathing spell. It was simply following the rule of etiquette which has been followed from time immemorial by that body.

Another view taken by one or two of the senators was that as Morgan had just returned and this was his first motion there was courtesy intended both him and Stewart. One, a southern senator, stated to the News correspondent that there were senators who were in favor of silver and who were not in favor of any filibustering tactics, but who were getting tired of the republican suggestions to Voorhees as to when he should proceed and when stop. Hale of Maine a few days ago suggested to Voorhees that the senate ought to meet at 11 instead of 12 o'clock in the day. The democrats took some offense at this and complain that their enemy is taking too much dish. Several republicans showed an anxiety to proceed with the business to-day and this was sufficient for several democrats to vote to go into executive session.

The action of the house has, without doubt, aroused the drooping spirits of the silver men. Then again they are feeling considerably elated over the reports coming in of the revival of business and growing confidence. Mills and manufactories are opening everywhere and stocks are going up. The silver men say that if the conditions continue to grow healthy for the next two weeks, as they have in the past week, at the end of the first named time the public will not care whether or not the Sherman law is repealed, and a prolongation of debate in the senate till a compromise can be forced will not be noticed.

The sensational story about a conference between Cleveland, Crisp, Carlisle, Warner and Hall receives its final quietus to-day by the assurance of Speaker Crisp that there was no conference at all, and that the whole story has only for its foundation that he and Mr. Hall called on Mr. Carlisle and found Mr. Warner there, and some talk occurred about the repeal of the tax on state banks.

Everybody agrees to-day that the administration will suggest any financial legislation other probably than the coinage of the seignorage in the treasury until the Sherman law is repealed, and that the followers of the administration will not listen to any such attempted legislation.

The committee on banking and currency met again to-day as has been its habit nearly every day since its organization. The truth about the frequent meetings of the committee is that Springer, the chairman of it, is anxious to push it forward as the important committee of congress. Its first work was the consideration of the Tom Johnson bill, which allowed individual holders of bonds to deposit them and draw out currency. This proposition of Johnson took for the first day or two and then it was understood that Cleveland and Carlisle did not approve of it, and the committee dropped it like a hot potato. Then a half dozen schemes were fulminated and they went by the board.

To-day the committee, realizing that nothing could be done, even in the way of starting financial legislation as long as the Sherman law repeal was on the boards, adjourned for a week.

* * *

SPEEDY ADJOURNMENT.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The senate committee on banking and currency met this morning and in twenty minutes adjourned for one week. It was learned after adjournment that the president and Secretary Carlisle both expressed a wish that all remedial legislation to follow the repeal bill be postponed until the latter measure has actually passed the senate. The committee will follow the suggestion.

* * *

TARIFF HEARINGS.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The ways and means committee resumed its tariff hearings this morning. There were present Chairman Wilson and Representatives Dalzell, Burrows, Payne, McMillin, Bynum, Stevens and Breckinridge.

Mr. R. W. Leslie of Philadelphia appeared on behalf of the cement manufacturers of the United States to argue in favor of the retention of the present duty of 8 cents per 100 pounds on Portland and all other classes of hydraulic cements. The duty under the old law of 1883 was 20 per cent ad valorem, but on account of undervaluations a change was made in the McKinley act of 1890 to a specific duty of 8 cents per 100 pounds. Mr. Leslie went into a lengthy preliminary explanation of the character of Portland and ordinary cements. The former is an artificial product of chalk and clay and is imported to the extent of 3,000,000 barrels per annum. It is used in pavements, aqueducts, dams, etc., while the ordinary cement is used in common building. In order to demonstrate the ability of the United States to produce cement in sufficient abundance to supply the market Mr. Leslie sketched the extent of the cement belt, which extends from Texas through the south up through the middle states to Winnipeg. There is another belt which extends from Chattanooga northward, through Indiana and Ohio, to New York. The cement industry extends over twenty states and results in an aggregate production of over 8,000,000 barrels. Mr. Leslie showed the necessity for the change from ad valorem to the specific duty by pointing out the system of undervaluation taken advantage of by the foreign importer during the existence of the ad valorem duty under the old law. Mr. Leslie claimed that the change in the class of duty had resulted in an increase of revenue to the government of $100,000, or 200 per cent, and at the same time the price of the cement to the consumer had been reduced 25 per cent. This, he said, was the fairest test of the beneficent results of this law. He declared, moreover, that the constant reduction of the price demonstrated the fact that no trusts existed in the cement industry.

In speaking of the necessity for a protective duty for this article he produced some tables showing that 87 per cent of the cost of cement was for labor, and by a system of comparison of the wages paid in this country and abroad, he came to the conclusion that prices have ruled 50 per cent higher than abroad. The country paying the next highest wages was England, and this led Mr. McMillin to inquire why it was that free-trade England paid more for wages in this industry than protection Germany.

Mr. Leslie said he was unable to argue that question. [Laughter.]

Mr. Leslie spoke of the difficulties of establishing a new industry like the domestic manufacture of Portland cement against the well established reputation of the foreign article. In reply to questions he said that capital to the amount of $12,000,000 was invested in cement (ordinary), and that about $5,000,000 had been invested in Portland cement, much of it in experimentation. In conclusion he made an appeal for the retention of the duty on the ground that it had operated to the benefit of the consumer by reducing the price and to the advantage of the government by increasing the revenues.

The committee then took a recess.

Mr. Joe Newman of California appeared at the afternoon session to argue in favor of the imposition of a duty on raw silk. Mr. Newman stated that he was the father of silk culture in the United States. He came here in 1865 and settled in California. He is a German, who has been before the ways and means committee every time tariff legislation has been proposed in the last ten years, arguing in behalf of this duty. He speaks brokenly and it was with difficulty that the members of the committee could understand what he said. The burden of his remarks indicated that he believed the United States capable of producing the silk worm to an extent sufficient to supply all the raw silk needed in this country. He said that the southern belt, extending from the Carolinas through to the Pacific coast, could grow the silk worm. Mr. Newman was about to begin the description of the development of the silk worm when Mr. Payne interrupted him to ask how much time such a description would require.

"Three days," replied Mr. Newman. [Laughter.]

Mr. Dalzell declared with a twinkle in his eye that he thought three days reasonable.

Mr. Newman then went to a sidetable to select some documents, and while his back was turned Messrs. Payne, Dalzell and Burrows hurriedly grabbed their hats and fled. One by one the other members, Messrs. Hopkins, Bynum, Gear, Andrews and Turner, filed out of the door until in a few minutes Mr. Wilson was orating to Chairman Wilson, Clerk Talbott, the official stenographer and a few amused auditors. Finally, by a system of categorical answers, Chairman Wilson succeeded in ascertaining that Mr. Newman wanted cocoons on the free list, 15 per cent duty on raw silk and 30 per cent on manufactured silk. Then with a smile Chairman Wilson adjourned the meeting.

* * *

THE FLOOD OF BILLS.

Washington, Sept. 5.—A great many bills have been filed with the officials of the house in anticipation of the adoption of the code of rules reported and now pending. These bills will be placed on the calendar in the order in which they were received, and if there is any benefit to be derived from priority of position the measures will be in a position to receive it. A great majority are bills that have already found a place on the calendars of previous congresses, such as bills to repeal the federal election laws; to repay to the states the cotton tax; to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy; to increase the facilities for prosecuting war claims of various kinds. The original bills chiefly grow out of the exciting financial conditions. Several bills to repeal the 10 per cent tax on state bank circulation are included in the list, and two to establish an income tax, one by McRae [dem.] of Arkansas is a moderate measure, and one by Mr. Richardson [dem.] of Tennessee is radical in its provisions. He proposes to lay a tax of 2 per cent on $3000 to $5000, 5 per cent on $5000 to $10,000, 10 per cent on $10,000 to $20,000, 15 per cent on $20,000 to $30,000, 20 per cent on $30,000 to $50,000, 30 per cent on $50,000 to $100,000, 40 per cent on all over $100,000.

A national bank bill has been prepared by Mr. Hurter [dem.] of Ohio, under the provisions of which national banks may issue circulation notes up to 75 per cent of their paid up capital and surplus without depositing bonds to secure it, and bonds now on deposit with the treasurer to secure circulation may be withdrawn. The United States is to have a first lien on the assets of any failed national bank to secure its guarantee of the bank's circulation and in case the assets are not sufficient to reimburse the government the comptroller of the currency is to make an assessment upon all the national banks of the state in which the derelict bank is located, divided pro rata, according to their capital and surplus to make up the deficiency. Besides the 75 per cent of circulation provided for as stated, the banks may issue an amount equal to 50 per cent of their capital and surplus to be known as "emergency circulation," secured by United States bonds and to pay a tax of 6 per cent until retired.

Among the other bills introduced are the following;

To provide for the admission of the state of Arizona; to enable the people of New Mexico, Utah, Arizona and Oklahoma to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states.

* * *

A GOOD STORY.

Washington, Sept. 5.—A good story from the senate cloak rooms is going around. It was just after Senator Sherman had finished his great speech in favor of the repeal of the bill which bears his name. Senator Jones of Nevada, according to the story, insisted that all the facts about the way the silver law came to be agreed upon in conference had never been told. Turning to a group of senators he said that he would tell the history of that legislation in the conference committee, and he said:

"They were all sitting around in the conference room when I came in with my ultimatum, which was 4,500,000 ounces a month."

"Oh, if that's all," said Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, "we might as well go. That ends it; it's all over."

Mr. Walker started toward the door, but before he had gone far I said to him: "Perhaps you republicans and you, Mr. Walker, will be interested in what I am going to say. I am sure that Mr. Sherman will be interested, and I guess all of you will be."

With that Mr. Walker came back, but did not take a chair. I continued:

"Now I want to tell you, gentlemen, that the McKinley bill will be over in the senate a short time. If you reject our ultimatum on the silver proposition the silver men will move the free coinage bill as an amendment to the McKinley bill, and there are enough democrats who will vote with us to carry it. Now after that amendment is adopted in the senate all the democrats will vote against the McKinley bill because it is a protective measure, and the western protectionists in the senate will vote against it because it contains free silver. The free silver republicans in the senate will be the only men who will vote for it, and being protectionists they will be the only consistent men in the senate, being for protection and free coinage of silver. When I got through they were all listening to me. Before the conference broke up the silver purchase law, known as the Sherman act, was agreed to."

Senator Jones is known as one of the best story tellers in the senate, but this is one of the most interesting that he has told his senatorial friends for some time.

* * *

AS TO STATE BANKS.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Many and varied plans of legislation to follow the passage of the repeal bill have been discussed in congress and out of it, but as yet nothing definite has been agreed upon by either party. A number of bills have already been introduced and are now reposing in the committees to which they were referred. There seems to be a general impression among its advocates that security for the circulation of notes of the new banks under the proposed state laws will be fixed at about the following proportions: Forty per cent of government bonds, 40 per cent of commercial or state securities and 20 per cent of coin. Advocates of extension of the state banking system under national supervision, however, are not so definite in their proposition as the figures would indicate.

According to Representative Oates of Alabama, President Cleveland is opposed to a prohibitive tax on state bank circulation. When Mr. Oates made this assertion he had just had an audience with the president. Speaking of the interview, Mr. Oates said: "While I am not at liberty to report my conversation with the president, I can say that he is not opposed to the repeal of the prohibitive tax on state bank circulation."

* * *

ARMY ORDERS.

Washington, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Lieutenant Lea Febriger, Twenty-third infantry, is ordered to recruiting duty at David's island October 1. First Lieutenants H. C. Davis, battery H, and George T. Bartlett, light battery F, Third artillery, will exchange batteries by transfer. Captain W. P. Hall, Fifth cavalry, now at Washington on leave, will report to participate in the arm carbine competition of distinguished marksmen to be held at Fort Sheridan, Ill., September 11. Private Clarence M. Dow, company H, First infantry, now at Fort Sam Houston, is discharged without honor.

* * *

PENSIONS.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Texas: Original—Nicholas B. Arms, Morgan's Mill, Erath county; Seamore Patterson, Culberson, Cass county.

* * *

TEXAS PATENTS.

Washington, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Joseph Hyams, Del Rio, water cooler; George Schubert, Walnut, baling press.

* * *

SENATE.

Washington, Sept. 5.—When the senate met the vice president laid before it a communication from the secretary of the treasury in response to a resolution of the senate calling for a detailed statement of exports and imports carried under the several flags engaged in our foreign carrying trade during each of the last two fiscal years.

The secretary enclosed a letter from the chief of the bureau of statistics to the effect that the information could not be furnished unless a special appropriation be made for the purpose. The communication was referred.

Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution that Thursday, September 7, and until further ordered the daily hour of meeting be 11 o'clock. Laid over.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama offered a concurrent resolution creating a joint select committee on finance to examine the financial and monetary condition of the government and people of the United States with a view to devising means for betterment thereof. Laid over.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Allen calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information as to whether the treasury had redeemed any silver certificates in coin was agreed to.

A resolution providing for the issue of additional gold certificates was referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Peffer concluded his remarks commenced yesterday.

Mr. Stewart [rep.] of Nevada followed Mr. Peffer in opposition to repeal. He said that in 1667 the mints of the continent of Europe and those in the United States were open to free coinage of silver. He then recited events leading up to the demonetization of silver in 1873.

Referring to the Sherman act Mr. Stewart said that notwithstanding numerous violations of the Sherman act by the executive department, it had added $150,000,000 of legal tender money to the currency of the country. There is no evidence that the Sherman act had up to this time inflicted any injury upon the country.

Mr. Aldrich tried to interrupt Mr. Stewart, but the latter tartly declined to yield. "Of course it is very aggravating," he said, "to have the facts known. The bankers' panic was inaugurated to force congress to demonetize silver. The president, in his message, failed to inform congress that he apprehended that the evils which produced the panic existed only in the imagination of the bondholders, bankers and their newspaper organs, who had created the present distress for their own selfish and sordid purposes. The recent election," Mr. Stewart said, "was a sham battle between the two great parties over the tariff and force bill to secure power to be used for another and very different purpose. There is an honest remedy," he said, "for the present condition, and that is to restore silver. If that can not be done utilize the silver in the treasury by issuing silver certificates. The dishonest remedy to relieve the distress is to pass a repeal bill and sanctify the infamous act of 1873, thus fastening a perpetual gold standard upon the country."

Before the Nevada senator finished Mr. Morgan (dem.) of Alabama suggested that he had been on his feet a great while and had not yet come to the conclusion of his remarks, and doubtless had some valuable suggestions to offer on the subject. He therefore moved that the senate go into executive session.

The yeas and nays were called for, and by a vote of 35 to 28 the motion was agreed to. After a short executive session the senate adjourned until to-morrow.

PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The first formal session of the Pan-American medical congress convened to-day in Albaugh's opera house. Dr. Wm. Pepper of Pennsylvania was escorted to the platform. On the platform were President Cleveland and Rt. Rev. Wm. Parot, bishop of Maryland. After a short prayer by the bishop President Cleveland delivered the address of welcome.

Speeches of welcome were also made by Dr. S. S. Adams, chairman of the Washington reception committee, and J. W. Ross for the District of Columbia. Dr. William Pepper then delivered the welcome of congress to its foreign guests and was followed by addresses from foreign representatives. Other remarks were made by Hon. J. B. McCreary of Kentucky, to whose zeal is greatly due the appropriation of $15,000 for the congress, and by Dr. J. F. Hibbard, president of the American medical association. The general address of the day was delivered by Prof. Francisco A. Riequez of Caracas, Venezuela, on American plants and their derivative drug products. It was quite technical but furnished a splendid plea for international study of drug action and unification of a system concerning their action and doses.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, that it is the opinion of the section of hygiene, climatology and demiology of the Pan-American medical congress that the interests of public health should and must be intrusted in any nation to a department of the government especially charged with their administration, the indispensable requirements of such department being that it shall be national; that it shall have a parity of voice and influence in national councils; that it shall have independent executive authority under limitations common to other departments, and that it shall be intrusted to educated and experienced medical men who alone are competent to assume its responsibilities.

Adjourned.

A MURDEROUS FARMER.

He Shoots Into a Crowd of Boys With Fatal Results.

Long Island City, L. I., Sept. 5.—William Barrett, a dairy farmer, shot and killed John Egan, 10 years old, and probably mortally wounded David Crawford, 13 years old, this afternoon at his farm. He claims that a crowd of boys were annoying him and he fired both barrels of a shot-gun into the air to frighten them away, and had no intention of shooting any of them. Spectators declare that he fired deliberately into the crowd of boys. Led by the fathers, a great crowd of neighbors caught Barrett, beat him almost into insensibility and would probably have lynched him but for the arrival of the police, who rescued and took him into custody. The Egan boy died fifteen minutes after being shot, and forty-five buckshot were taken from his chest by the doctor.

ADVERTISING KIOWA.

Kiowa, Kan., Sept. 5.—Prospective strip settlers are beginning to invade this town. Heretofore the rush has been to Caldwell and Arkansas City. Crowds there have become so great that new arrivals on the border are seeking other advantageous places whence to make the run. Kiowa is situated about midway between the eastern and western boundaries of the new country, one mile north of the state line and is the nearest point of prominence in southern Kansas to the strip. The homeseeker may reach here by either the Atchison or Missouri Pacific railways. Grass is plentiful and water in abundance. One of the registering booths is located at this place.

Caldwell, Kan., Sept. 5.—There are no more Cherokee boomers in this place. They are all "strippers" now. The new name for homeseekers has become popular here and is spreading all along.

TO DEPORT CHINAMEN.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 5.—United States Judge Ross has ordered the deportation of Chun Shang Yuen and decided that there is money to deport Chinamen under the sixth clause of the Geary act.

A FABLE.

An owl once said, "Who so wise as I?
See the shape of my head; see the size of my eye;
I will get me up in a tree and cry,
'Who! who! who! so wise as I!'"
The chickens began to cackle and fly,
The rabbits all to their holes did hie,
The mice they hid in the granary.
But a boy with a gun stole out on the sly,
And blew that owl to eternity.
That owl, perhaps, though very wise,
Did injudiciously advertise.

MORAL—Don't advertise your weak points to your competitor.

THE DRUIDS' EISTEDFOD.

THE FIRST GORSEDD EVER PERMITTED IN AMERICA.

A Big Day for the Welshmen at the World's Fair—Hwfa Mon Conducts the Proceedings.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 6.—Paid attendance yesterday, 161,854.

There was a little flurry of excitement this morning caused by the clash and rush of the fire department through the grounds. An alarm was given by the Columbian guard stationed near the south entrance of the Transportation building. People in the galleries there scampered down stairs and there was a hurried exit of visitors from all parts of the building when the force of the fire department was seen to haul up and make ready for work. The fire amounted to nothing. It was a small blaze of paper in one of the engine exhibits and was out before the engines arrived.

Festival hall echoed and re-echoed the harmony of a hundred voices or more in unison to-day, the first of the great Welsh musical celebrations known as "Gorsedd of the Isle of Great Britain." This is the first time the "Gorsedd" was ever permitted to be conducted beyond the shores of Britain. Authority to conduct it was granted the Cymrodorian society of Chicago and the arch druid of Wales delegated his chief bard, Hwfa Mon, to the work. Hwfa Mon will also institute a Gorsedd for the United States. Griffith Humphrey will be arch druid and William Apmador of this city will be bardic scribe. Hereafter candidates will not find it necessary to go to Wales to be admitted. Hwfa Mon, chief bard of Gorsedd, mounted the unhewed stone called Maen Llog and read the dispensation issued by the arch druid permitting Eisteddfod at the world's fair and authorizing Hwfa Mon, whose other name is Rev. Rolland Williams, a Presbyterian clergyman from Wales, to establish a branch of the Druid organization in this country. The proceedings were all in the Welsh tongue and designed to be just as the ancient druid priests conducted them centuries ago. The bards all clasped hands across Maen Llog and responded to passages of invocation pronounced by Hwfa Mon. Each bard answered to his druid name and in turn declaimed or read an original verse extolling the day and Gorsedd.

The national commission had another fruitless session to-day. The special committee appointed to investigate the charges against Frank D. Higbee, the judge of awards charged with having tried to extort $2100 from a safe exhibitor, submitted a report finding the accused guilty and recommending his discharge. Owing to lack of a quorum no action was taken.

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CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5.—"In the name of Leo XIII I salute the great American republic and call upon the Catholics of America to go forward, in one hand bearing the book of Christian truth and in the other the constitution of the United States."

Papal Delegate Satolli, wrapping the purple folds of his robe of office tightly about him and speaking with burning intensity of feeling that surprised and enraptured the great multitude of people listening, delivered this message to-day in the Catholic congress. The scene was dramatic in the extreme. The delegate had but a moment before been received with a tremendous burst of applause. Mounting to the platform with Archbishop Ireland, the personal representative of the Roman pontiff to the United States was literally shaking under the stress of the excitement of the occasion, which was his first public appearance at a national gathering since his appointment to office. The papal delegate spoke in his own tongue (Italian) and his words were translated eloquently by Archbishop Ireland. A number of addresses were then delivered.

LOGANSPORT LOCALS.

Logansport, La., Sept. 5.—The steamer Extra, owned by W. C. Hardy of this place and Captain J. M. Lilen of Burr's Ferry, sank in about nine feet of water yesterday just below the wharf. She was a side-wheel boat and could carry 350 or 400 bales of cotton.

The steamer Maude Howell is on the ways and will be rebuilt. She will then be a splendid boat for the Sabine river.

The Sabine River lumber company is at work putting in a gang saw. Its planing mill is running at its fullest capacity.

TORNADO AT PALESTINE.

Houses Turned Over, But No One Killed.

Rusk, Tex., Sept. 5.—A very heavy windstorm struck Rusk this evening at 4.15 o'clock, overturning the residences of Dr. O. E. Brittian and L. R. Peacock in the southwest part of town and unroofing the furniture store of J. W. Summers & Co. on the square. The latter firm have been unfortunate this year, as they suffered a similar experience in the Alto cyclone. No one injured.

MORE GOLD.

New York, Sept. 5.—The steamship Umbria has brought £29,000 of gold and the La Champagne 5,113,000 francs in gold.

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